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A Menu Interface Development Environment Based on Lean Cuisine

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Science in Computer Science at Massey University

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1995

MASSEY UNIVERSITY



1061553516

Abstract

The integrated user interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation [Apperley & Spence, 89] is a combination of software tools used to support user interface development from initial design, rapid prototyping through to direct implementation. This thesis describes the development of three software tools used in the integrated user interface development environment.

The Lean Cuisine graphical editor (Elc) provides an interactive design environment for graphical specifications of menu-based interfaces and shows that the Lean Cuisine notation described in [Apperley & Spence, 89] has been implemented in a practical computer environment as an interactive interface design tool.

The user interface simulator (Slc) is a very effective and reliable interface simulating and testing tool which supports quick and convenient user interface simulation. Using Slc, a menu interface can be quickly simulated in its design environment, where a menu-based interface can be partially or wholly simulated and invalid menu structures can be dynamically modified, or in its application environment, where evaluators are given a real feel of how this menu-based user interface works.

The user interface generator (Glc) is used to generate basic interface source code files for a user interface from its Lean Cuisine graphical specification file, and a working model of a user interface can be easily and quickly implemented without programming.

The integrated user interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation [Apperley & Spence, 89] successfully integrates a graphical notation, the visual programming technique, with an existing programming toolkit and offers advantages over other User Interface Programming Toolkits, language-based UIMSs and current Visual Programming Tools. It supports three main phases (design, prototyping and implementation) of the graphical user interface development lifecycle. This approach has not been found in previous user interface development tools and user interface management systems.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank my supervisor Professor Mark Apperley for his guidance, encouragement and help during my study.

Thanks also extend to all staff and postgraduate students in the Department of Computer Science for their assistance and friendship.

On the personal side, I would especially like to thank my wife, Bei Zhong, and my family for their continued support and encouragement.

Table of Contents

Abstract

Acknowledgments

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1. User Interface Development	1
1.2. The Limitation of Current Approaches	1
1.2.1. User Interface Programming Toolkits	1
1.2.2. UIMSs	2
1.2.3. Visual Programming Tools	2
1.3. A New Menu Interface Development Environment	3
1.4. Overview of the Thesis	3
 Chapter 2. Related Research	 5
2.1. Introduction	5
2.2. MIKE	6
2.3. Peridot	7
2.4. The UofA* UIMS	8
2.5. Mickey	10
2.6. Devguide	11
2.7. SCENARIOO	13
2.8. GENIUS	14
2.9. UIDE	15
2.10. Summary	15
 Chapter 3. Motivation	 17
3.1. Software Development Lifecycle	17
3.2. Graphical User Interface (GUI) Development Lifecycle	22
3.3. Current Graphical Environments	25
3.4. Notations for Dialogue Specification	27
3.4.1. Textual Notations	27
3.4.2. Graphical Notations	28
3.4.2.1. Transition Networks	28
3.4.2.2. Lean Cuisine Notation	31
3.5. Problems with Existing User Interface Developing Tools	33
3.6. An Integrated Interface Development Environment	33

Chapter 4. The Lean Cuisine Graphical Editor	35
4.1. Introduction	35
4.2. Menu Structures in the Lean Cuisine Visual Notation	35
4.3. Overview of Elc	38
4.4. The Basic Graphical Primitives	41
4.5. Creating Basic Lean Cuisine Trees	44
4.6. Basic Meneme Operations.....	45
4.7. Basic Tree Operations	48
4.8. Menu Interface Simulation at the Design Stage	53
4.9. Lean Cuisine Graphical Specification File	55
4.10. The Development Environment of Elc	55
Chapter 5. The User Interface Simulator	57
5.1. Interface Simulation and Test	57
5.2. Some Existing Interface Testing Tools	57
5.3. Overview of Slc	59
5.4. Interface Simulation in Its Design Environment	59
5.4.1. Change the Mode of Elc.....	59
5.4.2. Partial or Whole Simulation of a Menu System	61
5.4.3. Modifying Invalid Menu Structures During Simulation.	63
5.4.4. Testing the Interface	65
5.5. Interface Simulation in Its Application Environment	67
5.6. Functions of the Lc_run_time Kernel	68
5.7. Summary	69
Chapter 6. The User Interface Generator	70
6.1. Overview of Glc	70
6.2. Using Glc to Generate Interface Source Code Files.....	70
6.3. Files Generated by Glc.....	71
6.4. The Development of Real Application Procedures	72
6.5. Summary	72
Chapter 7. Detailed Examples of Application Development	74
7.1. Development of TaP Interactive Application	74
7.1.1. About TaP	74
7.1.2. Using Elc to Create the LC Graphical Specification of TaP	76
7.1.3. The Direct Simulation Based on the LC Graphical Specification File	91
7.1.4. Using Glc to Generate TaP User Interface Source Code Files	95
7.1.5. Link Application to TaP User Interface	96
7.1.6. TaP in Use	98
7.2. Development of the ELC Lean Cuisine Graphical Editor	102
7.2.1. About ELC	102
7.2.2. The Lean Cuisine Description of the Elc System	102
7.2.3. Using Elc to Create the Lean Cuisine Description of ELC	109

7.2.4. The Direct Simulation Based on the LC Graphical Specification File ...	114
7.2.5. Using Glc to Generate ELC User Interface Source Code Files	116
7.2.6. Link Application to ELC User Interface	117
7.2.7. ELC in Use	118
7.3. Summary	120
Chapter 8. Conclusions	122
8.1. Review of the Integrated Interface Development Environment	122
8.2. Conclusions.....	124
References	126
Appendix I. The Lean Cuisine Notation	132
Appendix II. Program Listing	134

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. User Interface Development

Creating a good user interface for a system is a difficult task, and the software to support user interfaces is often large, complex, and difficult to debug and modify [Myers, 88]. Current techniques for the specification and development of user interfaces can be divided into three basic groups: User Interface Programming Toolkits, User Interface Management Systems (UIMSs) or User Interface Development Systems (UIDSs), and Visual Programming Tools. Although many tools have been created to make user interfaces easier to design and implement, their development is still a hard work. It is generally the case that as user interfaces become easier to use for the end user, they become more complex and harder to create for the user interface creator. Direct-manipulation user interfaces are particularly difficult to create because they often provide elaborate graphics, many ways to give the same command, a mode free interface, and rapid semantic feedback [Myers, 89].

1.2. The Limitation of Current Approaches

Many solutions for finding better methods of creating good user interface have been proposed in the areas of User Interface Programming Toolkits, User Interface Management Systems(UIMSs) and Visual Programming Tools. Many tools have been created to make user interfaces easier to design and implement but each method has its own attendant problems.

1.2.1. User Interface Programming Toolkits

User Interface Programming Toolkits such as Motif [Young, 89], Macintosh Toolbox [Apple, 85], OpenLook [Sun, 90A], and XView [Heller, 90], provide a conventional programming interface and these programming toolkits are widely used for user interface construction. With all toolkits, the user interface designer writes programs in a conventional programming environment to create the user interface. The disadvantages

of using toolkits are that they provide limited interaction styles, lack of support for easy prototyping, difficulties in ease of use at least as great as the base language, no abstraction mechanisms, no path of communication between the user interface designer and the end user [England, 90], and they cannot be used by non-programmers.

1.2.2. UIMSs

The problems with User Interface Programming Toolkits have led to the creation of UIMSs (User Interface Management Systems). UIMSs attempt to provide solutions to some of the problems of conventional programming toolkits. In most UIMSs, the designer specifies the user interface with a special purpose language and provides abstract user-system dialogue specification mechanisms. Their descriptions are generally interpreted, thus aiding prototyping to some degree. But they still require programming, and with an ordinary text editor it is not easy to create, debug, and modify a textual specification file for a complex user interface, and textual specifications of user interfaces are too complicated to be understand and used. So language-based UIMSs are not suitable for the non-programming interface designer.

1.2.3. Visual Programming Tools

Visual Programming Tools offer advantages over interface toolkits and language-based UIMSs inherent in their direct manipulation approach. No programming language has to be learnt, and immediate feedback is provided to the designer. Visual user interface tools fall into two categories, those built on existing programming toolkits and those aimed at more general user interface construction. An example of former category is OpenWindows Developer's Guide (Devguide) [SUN, 90B], it is a graphical user interface design tool built on XView user interface toolkits and that allows the user interface designer to interactively construct the user interface by drawing the desired interface primitives on the screen. The interface is automatically prototyped. But Devguide cannot offer this drawing function to all interface primitives; for example, Devguide uses the menu editor window to construct menus. Also Devguide cannot organize a complex user interface because it lacks specification of the user interface and cannot support the dynamical creation of hierarchical menus from their specification at run-time. An example of later category is Peridot [Myers, 88] which offers programming by demonstration for component construction and component behaviour specification. The information used to construct an interface is implicit and therefore hidden in the system. Also the interventions of the inference mechanism can become tedious for an experienced user [England, 90].

1.3. A New Menu Interface Development Environment

In order to make user interface development much easier and quicker, a new menu user interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine [Apperley & Spence, 89] diagrammatic design tool has been built. The main goals for developing this menu user interface development environment are :

- ◆ To provide an interactive menu interface design environment and allow user interface designers who are not programmers to create menu interfaces by using Lean Cuisine graphical notation.
- ◆ To provide an automatic prototype environment and allow user interface designer to simulate the design partially or wholly at any design stage.
- ◆ To provide a tool used to generate source code for a user interface from its Lean Cuisine specification file.
- ◆ To support user interface development from design, simulation to direct implementation based on the Lean Cuisine graphical description.
- ◆ To ensure a true separation of concerns between the application and the user interface.

The new menu user interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation [Apperley & Spence, 89] aims to fulfil some of the deficiencies outlined in User Interface Programming Toolkits, UIMSs and Visual Programming Tools above, and to support the graphical user interface development lifecycle. The details of how these goals were achieved will be discussed in later chapters.

1.4. Overview of the Thesis

Chapter 2 presents a review of several existing user interface development tools in chronological order, and briefly discusses the limitation of these tools.

Chapter 3 discusses models of software development lifecycle and graphical user interface development lifecycle, main graphical environments for user interface

development, notations for dialogue specification, and the integrated interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation.

Chapter 4 briefly reviews menu structures in the Lean Cuisine graphical notation, then describes in detail the basic structure and functions of Elc, the Lean Cuisine graphical editor, and discusses how a user interface designer interactively design the graphical dialogue specification by using the Elc tool. The user interface simulation at the design stage, and the implementation environment of Elc are also discussed.

Chapter 5 briefly reviews some existing interface testing tools and describes in detail Slc, an interface simulating tool used in the Lean Cuisine menu interface development environment to support quick and convenient user interface simulation based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation.

Chapter 6 describes in detail Glc, a software tool used to generate basic user interface source files for a user interface from its Lean Cuisine graphical specification file.

Chapter 7 gives two detailed examples of software development in the menu interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation, and shows that a menu-based user interface can be rapidly simulated, modified and implemented based on its Lean Cuisine graphical specification.

Chapter 8 reviews the integrated user interface development environment based on the Lean Cuisine graphical notation and provides conclusions.